United Nations A/65/112

General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 July 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Item 85 of the preliminary list*
Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Seventeen States submitted reports, pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 63/126, by the established deadline (see section II of the present report).

Eight views were received from States pursuant to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 63/126 (see section III).

Four additional States became participants to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (see section IV), since the previous report (A/63/121) on the topic.

* A/65/50.

10-43699 (E) 210710

Please recycle

I. Introduction

1. On 11 December 2008, the General Assembly adopted resolution 63/126, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 10, 12 and 13 of the resolution read as follows:

> *The General Assembly*,
>
> ...
>
> 10. *Requests*:
>
> (a) All States to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;
>
> (b) The State in which the violation took place — and, to the extent possible, the State where the alleged offender is present — to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and to report on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations;
>
> (c) The States so reporting to consider using or taking into account the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General;
>
> ...
>
> 12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite States, in the circular note referred to in paragraph 11 (a) above, to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed or already taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;
>
> 13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report containing:
>
> (a) Information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments referred to in paragraph 8 above;
>
> (b) A summary of the reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 10 and 12 above;

2. By notes dated 31 December 2008 and 9 April 2010, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 63/126 and invited them to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

3. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 63/126.

4. Section II of the report contains a summary of the reports received and the text of those reports relevant to paragraph 10 of the resolution.

5. Section III of the report contains the views expressed pursuant to paragraph 12 of the resolution.

6. Section IV of the report contains information on the status of participation of States, as at 10 June 2010, in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961,[1] the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963,[2] and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.[3]

II. Reports received from States pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 63/126

7. **Turkey** (10 October 2008) referred to the communication from Greece of 22 August 2008 in connection with paragraph 16 (b) of the report submitted by Greece on 30 June 2008 (see A/63/121/Add.1) and drew attention to the last sentence of paragraph 25 (1) of its previous report (15 May 2008) (see A/63/121), which reads as follows:

> Furthermore, in spite of the requests of the Turkish Embassy that demonstrators be kept at a distance from the Embassy, Greek police in some cases want to negotiate **with the officials of the Turkish Embassy** so that the demonstrators can approach the entrance of the Embassy building in order to post their declarations on the door. (emphasis added)

8. **Turkey** further reported as follows:

> The Permanent Mission of Turkey would like to underline that it is the subject matter of the negotiation, rather than its addressee that might adversely affect the security and safety of diplomatic missions.
>
> The reporting mechanism established pursuant to the relevant General Assembly resolutions on the agenda item "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives" is functional both in terms of bringing the serious violations of the protection, safety and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives to the attention of States and informing them about measures taken and results achieved. It was only through the report submitted by Greece that Turkey was apprised of the steps taken by the Greek authorities as regards the simultaneous arson attacks committed against the vehicles of the personnel of the Turkish Embassy and Consulate General in Athens, since the repeated requests of the Turkish authorities seeking information in this regard remain unanswered to date. In connection with paragraph 16 (a) of the report submitted by Greece (see A/63/121/Add.1), the Permanent Mission of Turkey wishes to recall that the local police authorities themselves described these arson attacks as "terrorist acts".
>
> On 16 July 2008, shortly after the submission of the previous report, the car of the attaché of the Turkish Embassy in Athens was damaged by unknown

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310.
[2] Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1035, No. 15410.

person(s). In its note verbale dated 16 July 2008, the Turkish Embassy brought the incident immediately to the attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece and requested it to inform the relevant Greek authorities. The response from the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs was, however, received on 4 September 2008; it only states that the relevant authorities had been informed about the incident and omits any substantive information as to the follow up of the said incident.

9. The **Islamic Republic of Iran** (17 October 2008) reported incidents involving Iranian diplomats and diplomatic premises in Canberra, Australia (2007-2008), a vehicle belonging to the counsellor of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Athens (2008) and Iranian diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Iraq (2004-2008):

Australia

In 2007 and early 2008, there were several incidents against Iranian diplomats and diplomatic premises in Canberra, Australia, which violated their safety and security. On 24 July 2007, there was a robbery attack against the residence of the counsellor of the Embassy, as a result of which some valuables and money were stolen. On 22 November 2007, unknown individuals broke into the residence of the counsellor of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Canberra and messed up everything. On 30 December 2007, stones and other hard objects were thrown at the Ambassador's residential building, which caused damage to the premises and broke windows. On 29 January 2008, there was an attempted kidnapping of the child of the counsellor of the Embassy. In response to the Embassy's demand that necessary measures be taken to investigate the attempted kidnapping case and prosecute the perpetrator(s), the Australian relevant officials asked for certain actions on the part of the counsellor's family that amounted to waiving their diplomatic immunity, which Iran (Islamic Republic of) could not accept. The perpetrators in all the above incidents remain unidentified. It is noteworthy that, despite numerous incidents and threats against diplomatic premises (the Embassy and the Ambassador's residential building), no measure has thus far been taken to post permanent guards at the two premises.

Greece

On 8 March 2008, a vehicle belonging to the counsellor of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Athens was attacked at the Polytechnic University campus by unknown perpetrators. According to eyewitness accounts, five masked perpetrators attacked the car (a 2007 BMW) and smashed it completely. The Embassy has requested the relevant Government authorities of the host country to take the necessary measures to investigate the incident and prosecute the perpetrators and to compensate for damages.

Iraq

Since early 2006, there have been many attacks and incidents against Iranian diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Iraq; the most important are outlined as follows:

The most serious of all was the attack orchestrated and launched by the United States military forces in Iraq. On 11 January 2007, the United States

military forces stormed the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the northern Iraqi city of Erbil and occupied its premises. They abducted five consular officers, confiscated computers and official documents, and damaged the Consulate General premises. The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Headquarters in New York informed the Secretary-General of this insolent unlawful act by its letter dated 19 January 2007 (A/61/706-S/2007/28). This was followed up by subsequent letters dated 4 April 2007 and 13 June 2007 (A/61/955-S/2007/355). The abductees were subjected to horrific physical and mental torture. Two of them were released months later. Their account of inhuman behaviour towards them was shocking. Despite repeated calls for their release, the three abductees are still in detention.

This was not the only act of violence against Iranian diplomatic and consular missions and representatives by the foreign forces in Iraq. On 7 April and 8 May 2007, the premises of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Basra were attacked by British military forces, as a result of which the walls and protection facilities, as well as vehicles belonging to the Consulate General, were extensively damaged. On 13 June 2007, three Iranian diplomats were detained by United States troops in Baghdad. They were interrogated for 18 hours and their money, which amounted to $2,000, was confiscated. Moreover, in August 2007, three Iranian diplomats were detained at the entrance of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baghdad by United States troops. One of the three diplomats was released 24 hours later and the other diplomats were held in detention for four days. On 29 August 2007, an Iranian diplomat and six members of the delegation of the Iranian Ministry of Electricity who were in Iraq on an official visit were detained by United States troops. They were released after several hours. On 11 January 2008, four staff members of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Basra, together with four security guards of the Consulate General, were detained by foreign forces. On 13 April 2008, two staff members of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Basra were detained by Iraqi and United States troops on the Baghdad-Basra road. On 2 July 2008, British and United States troops launched measures interfering with the movement of the staff members of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Basra and their families, particularly at the Shalamcheh border. Such upsetting measures have continued to this date.

On 10 June 2006, the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Karbala was attacked by a mob calling themselves "Hassani". They threw stones and smashed the windows of the premises. The attackers climbed over the walls and entered the second floor of the building. They caused damage to the building, pulled down the Iranian flag, and threatened to continue their attacks against the Consulate General in the future. Members of the same group attacked the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Basra on 13 June 2006. On 31 October 2006, the premises of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Basra were targeted by rockets and mortars.

On 3 February 2007, Mr. Jalal Sharafi, the Second Secretary of the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad, was kidnapped by armed gunmen wearing Iraqi commando uniforms. He was held for 58 days in horrific conditions and was subjected to severe physical and mental persecution, including beating, drilling

his legs and mock executions. The diplomat managed to escape from his dungeon on 3 April 2007.

On 21 September 2007, a bombed car was discovered parked at the entrance of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Basra. On 20 January 2008, a vehicle belonging to the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Basra was attacked during clashes of a group called "Yamani". On 23 February 2008, the building of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Basra came under attack by rocket-propelled grenades. On 25 February 2008, the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Basra was the target of shooting by unknown persons. On 8 April 2008, the Consul General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Basra accompanied by a few staff members and their guards were attacked while driving on the Baghdad-Basra road. One staff member died and others were seriously injured, and the two cars were completely destroyed.

On 15 May 2008, four staff members of the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad, including two diplomats, were seriously wounded in an armed attack that targeted their motorcade while heading to al-Kadhimiya for a visit. We have yet to receive information from Iraqi authorities about the identity of the perpetrators and the measures taken to punish them and compensate the victims.

It is noteworthy that the Islamic Republic of Iran has not yet been informed of the results of the investigations to identify and punish the perpetrator(s) of the assassination of Mr. Khalil Naeimi, the First Secretary of the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad, who was shot in the head while in his car near the Embassy on 15 April 2004.

10. **Greece** (14 November 2008) referred to the communication from Turkey (10 October 2008):

Greece would like to express regret that Turkey has seen fit to return to this issue with a second note verbale that is almost identical to the first.

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations, repeating what it has already stated in its first note verbale on the subject, would like to reiterate that Greece, as a State member of the European Union, is fully in compliance with its obligations and with the framework within which European Union States members, as well as all democratic countries, must act in such matters.

Regarding the allegations about occasional contacts between the Greek police and demonstrators, it must be noted that the Greek police inform the Embassy of Turkey when demonstrators express the wish to deliver letters of protest to the Embassy and, in return, convey the Embassy's reply to the demonstrators. In no case does the Greek police assume a negotiating role.

It should furthermore be noted that the Greek police try to defuse tension among the demonstrators and prevent any possible disturbances by intermediating between the demonstrators and the Turkish Embassy staff, so that the latter can accept letters of protest.

However, since this intervention appears to cause inconvenience to the Turkish Embassy, the Greek police could allow the demonstrators to post such letters of protest in adjacent areas.

11. **Belgium** (2 December 2008) reported an incident involving the Embassy of Slovenia in Brussels (2007):

> the Belgian authorities confirm that the Embassy of Slovenia in Brussels was burglarized during the night of 22 to 23 December 2007.
>
> The security service within the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) has provided the following information:
>
> > The burglary was reported on 24 December by the Second Secretary, Mr. Rok Zargorski, to the following services: the police, the Foreign Affairs Crisis Centre and Government Crisis Centre.
> >
> > A note verbale from the Embassy was received by the security service on 2 January 2008 and the Directorate-General of Legal Affairs contacted its collaborators in the Interior Crisis Centre directly.
> >
> > Police patrols were strengthened and the Embassy was placed under heightened police surveillance.
> >
> > The police prepared reports on, inter alia, their findings at the scene and the search for fingerprints.
>
> Under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Investigation (Code of Criminal Procedure), the Office of the Prosecutor cannot provide any information on this case because the investigation has not been completed.

12. **Australia** (10 December 2008) referred to incidents involving Iranian diplomats and diplomatic premises in Canberra (2007-2008):

> The Australian Government takes seriously its obligations under the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations for the protection of all diplomatic and consular missions and their staff. The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations has drawn attention to four separate incidents involving different staff members of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Canberra or their families over the period from July 2007 to January 2008.
>
> Three of these unfortunate incidents involved housebreaking or vandalism, which investigating local authorities were satisfied were random opportunistic occurrences. There was insufficient evidence available at the scene of each incident to enable police to identify any possible offenders.
>
> The fourth case was determined by investigating police to be an incident involving an elderly man of possibly unsound mind with no obvious intent to kidnap the child. It was not an "attempted kidnapping".
>
> In each case, police officers attended promptly when called by Embassy officials and undertook appropriate investigations.

13. **Turkey** (13 January 2009) referred to its notes dated 15 May 2008 and 10 October 2008, as well as to the reports of 22 August 2008 and 2 December 2008 submitted by Greece to the Secretary-General and informed the Secretary-General

"that the Turkish side will pursue the subject matter of the said correspondences with Greek authorities bilaterally with a view to resolving the issue promptly".

14. **Turkey** (30 January 2009) referred to the terrorist attack against the Consulate General of the United States in Istanbul (2008):

> Following the terrorist attack against the United States Consulate General in Istanbul on 9 July 2008, which killed three and injured two Turkish police officers, the Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office initiated a criminal investigation. Twelve individuals have been identified to be associated with the perpetrators of [a] terrorist attack, who were killed at the crime scene. Eleven of the said individuals have been released by [the] court whereas one of them remains in prison. Investigations pertaining to the attack are ongoing.
>
> After the terrorist attack, security measures provided to [the] United States Consulate in Istanbul were increased.

15. **Germany** (3 February 2009) referred to incidents involving the German Embassy in Belgrade (2008):

> Attacks by violent demonstrators on 21 February 2008 severely damaged the German Embassy in Belgrade, putting the lives of diplomatic staff of the Embassy in danger and injuring one person.
>
> One of the Embassy's security officers was injured on the hand by a stone which had been thrown. Attempts were made to tear out the iron grille in front of the Embassy entrance. Embassy windows were broken, iron bars were bent, the fence was demolished and the police hut outside the building was burned down. Demonstrators were able to access the Embassy grounds unimpeded.
>
> The Serbian police units detailed to protect the German Embassy that day had suddenly been withdrawn, with the result that the chancery building was unprotected against the violent demonstrators for almost one hour. As was the case at other diplomatic missions in Belgrade, the attacks by the demonstrators took place immediately after the withdrawal of police protection.
>
> Germany regards the obligation contained in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 to protect fully and at all times the inviolability of the premises of the mission (article 22) as well as the inviolability of the diplomats working there (article 29) and their families (article 37) as having been violated.

16. **Serbia** (12 February 2009) referred to the attack on the Embassy of the United States in Belgrade:

> The Office of the District Public Prosecutor in Belgrade filed a request to the district court in Belgrade to institute an investigation of Milan Živanović for the commission of the criminal act of grave offence against general security under article 288, paragraph 2, in conjunction with article 278, of the Criminal Code, and the criminal act of grand larceny under article 104, in conjunction with article 103, of the Criminal Code, related to the attack on the Embassy of the United States, located at Ulica Kneza Miloša 46, Belgrade.

In compliance with the conclusions of the Government of Serbia 05 No. 217-3629/2008 of 11 September 2008, the Embassy of the United States has been paid compensation in the amount of 35,421,229.71 dinars for the damage sustained in February 2008.

17. **Mexico** (6 April 2009) referred to incidents involving the Consulate of the United States in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo León (2008):

On 11 October 2008, two individuals are alleged to have fired on and thrown a fragmentation grenade at the building housing the Consulate of the United States in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo León. Officials of the Office of the Attorney General of Mexico reported that, in addition to the damage done to the building by the impact of the bullet, six .45 millimetre calibre cartridges were found at the scene, along with the above-mentioned grenade that failed to detonate.

The officials of the Office of the Attorney General in Monterrey launched a preliminary investigation to identify the persons responsible for the crimes of violation of the Federal Act on Firearms and Explosives and damage to property.

With regard to the ongoing preliminary investigation, the competent authorities have been conducting their investigations, including inspections, expert evidence and collection of witness testimony, with a view to establishing the identity of the alleged perpetrators. To date, however, no arrests have been made.

18. **Greece** (10 July 2009) referred to violations of the protection, security and safety of the Greek Diplomatic and Consular Mission and representatives to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2008) and noted that all the incidents referred to had been brought, in a timely manner, to the attention of the competent authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:

On 14 January 2008, the front licence plate of a vehicle belonging to a member of the diplomatic staff of the Greek Liaison Office (licence plate No. 27-CD-049) was stolen. The incident took place in the early morning hours, in front of the staff member's residence in Skopje.

On 19 February 2008, at about 1830 hours, a group of 1,000 demonstrators gathered outside the Greek Liaison Office in Skopje and, while hurling anti-Greek slogans and insults and waving various flags, began attacking the Office premises and throwing numerous stones and bottles. As a result of the attack, which lasted about one and a half hours, stones and broken glass were scattered in the area outside the Office, as well as the yard inside, while one gas container was later found, fortunately unexploded, inside the yard. In addition, the Office's yard lighting, lower floor windows and a piece of the facade marble were damaged. Three vehicles parked outside the Office premises were also damaged. The first was an official vehicle (licence plate No. 027-CD-024), which suffered a broken side window and other external damage. The others were two private vehicles bearing Greek licence plates, and belonging to Liaison Office staff members; No. AXZ 2344 suffered a broken rear window and No. NEP 2635 suffered a broken windscreen and other external damage. It should be noted that, earlier the same day and well before these events occurred, the head of the Greek Liaison Office had warned

the head of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that this demonstration, which was to take place at the centre of Skopje and had been announced in the press, could eventually endanger the safety of the Liaison Office. As events have shown, the demonstration did quickly turn against the Liaison Office. Furthermore, it should be noted that the head of the Liaison Office had also requested the authorities to immediately increase the police presence. Evidently, the police response was inadequate, chiefly because only a small number of officers were present at the initial stages of the incident; they could not, therefore, restrain the aggressive crowd. Police reinforcements arrived late and only after repeated requests by the head of the Liaison Office to the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

On 29 February 2008, in the early morning hours, a vehicle belonging to the spouse of a member of the diplomatic staff of the Liaison Office (licence plate No. 27-CD-014) was found vandalized. The tires and doors on the driver's side were, respectively, deflated and damaged with the use of a sharp instrument.

On 24 March 2008, in the early morning hours, the rear licence plate of a vehicle belonging to the spouse of a member of the diplomatic staff of the Liaison Office (licence plate No. 27-CD-001) was stolen. The vehicle was parked in front of the staff member's residence in Skopje.

On 3 April 2008, in the late evening hours, a vehicle belonging to a member of the diplomatic staff of the Liaison Office (licence plate No. 27-CD-049) was vandalized. The vehicle was parked in the parking space of the residence of the staff member in Skopje (same vehicle as in the incident of 14 January 2008).

On 21 April 2008, in the early afternoon hours, an attack occurred against the residence of the head of the Liaison Office by unidentified individual(s). A window on the second floor was destroyed with a heavy piece of wood (dimensions 30 cm by 10 cm) as a result of the attack.

On 26 April 2008, the residence of the First Counsellor for Economic and Commercial Affairs of the Liaison Office was broken into and a number of personal belongings were removed, while its occupant was on a short vacation. The fact that the residence was also vandalized and that the stolen items were small in number and of low commercial value leads to the assumption that the intent of the perpetrator(s) was to intimidate and to threaten while, at the same time, gravely disturbing the domestic peace of the occupant and his family.

On 15 May 2008, in the early morning hours, a vehicle belonging to a member of the administrative staff of the Liaison Office (licence plate NZP-3600) was brutally vandalized by unidentified individual(s). Ethnically motivated slogans had been scratched on the entire left side of the vehicle with a sharp instrument. It should be pointed out that the perpetrator(s) managed to commit their act and flee the crime scene, despite the fact that the vehicle in question was parked in the parking area reserved for the Liaison Office, located right across the security guard's booth.

On 30 May 2008, in the early morning hours, a vehicle belonging to a member of the diplomatic staff of the Liaison Office (licence plate No. 27-CD-049) was vandalized for the second time (see above, incident of

3 April 2008). The incident took place in front of the residence of the staff member in Skopje.

On 18 June 2008, in the early morning hours, unidentified individual(s) entered the courtyard of the residence of the First Counsellor for Economic and Commercial Affairs of the Liaison Office. They uprooted all the plants and threw mud and dirt on his vehicle (same residence as in the incident of 26 April 2008).

On 20 June 2008, a vehicle belonging to a member of the diplomatic staff of the Liaison Office (licence plate No. 27-CD-010) was brutally vandalized by unidentified individual(s). Ethnically motivated slogans were scratched on the vehicle with a sharp instrument. It should be pointed out that the perpetrator(s) managed to commit their act and flee the crime scene, despite the fact that the vehicle in question was parked in the parking area reserved for the Liaison Office, located right across the security guard's booth.

On 27 June 2008, a crowd of approximately 100 individuals gathered in front of the Consular premises of the Liaison Office participated in an organized operation of intimidation against citizens of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia who were waiting their turn in line outside the Greek Consular Office to conduct regular business. The crowd used whistles, hurled insults and made aggressive gestures against them.

On 7 July 2008, two vehicles with licence plates Nos. 27-CD-008 and 27-CD-050 belonging to members of the diplomatic staff of the Liaison Office were brutally vandalized by unidentified individual(s). Ethnically motivated slogans were scratched on the vehicles with a sharp instrument. It should be noted that the perpetrator(s) managed to commit their act and flee the crime scene, despite the fact that the vehicle in question was parked in the parking area reserved for the Liaison Office, located right across the security guard's booth.

19. The **Plurinational State of Bolivia** (11 July 2009), while reporting that there had been no violations on its territory during the reporting period, mentioned that two demonstrations had been held in the course of 2009, outside the Japanese and Peruvian Embassies, and that the coordinated presence of an increased number of police officers had immediately restored calm to the area.

20. **Serbia** (16 July 2009) referred to the incidents involving the Embassy of Slovenia and the Embassy of Germany in Belgrade (2008):

In compliance with its conclusions 05 No. 217-3629/2008 of 11 September 2008, the Government of Serbia has paid the Embassy of Slovenia compensation in the amount of 1,779,924.98 dinars and the Embassy of Germany compensation in the amount of 639,198.99 dinars for the damage sustained in the incidents that took place in the demonstration in Belgrade in 2008.

The Permanent Mission wishes to further advise that no complaints have been filed against any offender and that, accordingly, no investigation or proceedings have been instituted against any party.

21. **Austria** (14 September 2009) referred to incidents involving the Embassy and Consulate of Slovenia in Vienna (2008):

Concerning the reported incident at the Embassy of Slovenia, the Austrian police has taken up investigations and the Vienna Office of the Public Prosecutor has initiated proceedings against anonymous offenders for burglary ("Einbruchsdiebstahl", according to section 129 of the Austrian Penal Code), under reference number 10 UT 789/08f.

The facts of the case have been established as follows: On 14 June 2008, unknown offenders broke into a building at Nibelungengasse 3, 1010 Vienna, which accommodates private business offices, the Embassy and Consulate of Slovenia and the Embassy of Montenegro. Both private and diplomatic offices were broken into. The offenders also attempted to crack the safe of the Consulate and attacked an employee of the Slovenian Embassy.

Video surveillance showed two offenders. However, despite using state-of-the-art technology to analyse the offenders' traces at the site of the crime, the investigators have not been able to identify them. Since it has not been possible to identify suspects who might have committed the burglary, the proceedings have been discontinued according to section 197 of the Austrian Code of Criminal Procedure. This provision obliges the Public Prosecutor to discontinue proceedings if the alleged offenders remain unknown; proceedings must be resumed if the suspected persons are identified.

22. **Austria** (29 March 2010) reported an incident involving the private apartment of an attaché of the Austrian Embassy to the Islamic Republic of Iran (2009):

On 27 January 2009, around 0045 a.m., seven persons dressed in plain clothes and armed with handguns and tasers entered the private apartment of an attaché of the Austrian Embassy by force. They identified themselves as members of the Iranian police force and continued their actions despite having been informed that the attaché was an Austrian diplomat accredited to the Islamic Republic of Iran since 14 November 2005 and that his apartment had been officially notified to the Iranian competent authorities as the private residence of a diplomat. They questioned his guests, searched the apartment and attempted to take photographs of the guests. After the incident, it was discovered that 5 million rials were missing.

The incident was brought to the attention of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran by a note verbale dated 4 February 2009. The Islamic Republic of Iran informed the Austrian Embassy in Tehran and the Austrian Federal Ministry of European and International Affairs that the police was investigating the incident and requested further information to pursue the investigations. The Austrian Embassy in Tehran readily agreed to the request for cooperation in this regard.

23. **Sweden** (11 May 2010) referred to incidents involving the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives of Argentina, Denmark, Georgia, Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and the United States, as well as to a number of minor violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Sweden (2008-2009):

Argentina

On 18 January 2008, an unidentified person said on the telephone to an employee of the Embassy that they would be filled with gas and then blown up. The person then made subsequent calls in which they targeted more threats and insults at Embassy staff.

Denmark

On 14 to 17 August 2009, an unidentified person threw white paint and eggs at the Consulate's entrance and wall. "Stop the deportations" was written on the wall.

Georgia

On two separate occasions, an unidentified perpetrator stole the Embassy's national flag. This occurred on the night of 27 September 2009 and the night of 31 October to 1 November 2008.

Greece

A break-in occurred at the residence on 26 September 2009 and objects worth approximately 1.5 million SKr were stolen. The investigation has been abandoned, owing to a lack of new leads.

Islamic Republic of Iran

On 26 June 2009, a demonstration against the Embassy took place, during which a scuffle broke out; some 20 participants shouted offensive slogans, pushed down the Embassy fence and proceeded to punch five Embassy officials and throw stones at the Embassy roof and windows and at Embassy cars. The investigation into violent riot has been abandoned, owing to a lack of conclusive evidence. However, an investigation into vandalism is under way.

In addition, the Embassy received telephone threats on a number of occasions during the autumn of 2009, including a threat to blow up the Embassy building with bombs and ammunition.

Israel

On 4 February 2009, the Ambassador of Israel gave a presentation at a university and had a shoe and books thrown at him by two people. One person is suspected of harassment in this matter.

Japan

On 16 November 2009, the Embassy received a letter stating that a bomb would be placed at the Embassy and detonated via a timer. The investigation was abandoned, owing to a lack of evidence.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

On 20 October 2008, a private individual (a Libyan citizen and asylum-seeker) subjected the Embassy to gross vandalism by breaking down the gate with an iron bar and then tearing down plants and a poster of Gaddafi and smashing a window in the reception. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for unlawful intrusion and gross vandalism. However, the judgment has been appealed.

Pakistan

On 24 February 2009, a copper bullet was fired at the apartment of a member of the administrative and technical staff, smashing a window. On 5 April 2009, unidentified persons threw stones at the home of another of the Embassy's administrative and technical staff, which resulted in a window being smashed and several stones landing in the bedroom.

Philippines

On 7 August 2008, an e-mail was sent by an individual to the Embassy, stating that he was going to kill at least five unspecified individuals. He referred to an incident in 2005 when his wife was accidentally killed by a rallying mob of five students, who were being chased by a police officer.

Saudi Arabia

On 6 May 2009, a man set fire to his car with lighter fluid and then tried to set fire to the main door of the Embassy. He was arrested following the intervention of the Embassy's security guards and has been given a two-month prison sentence with an electronic ankle bracelet and a probationary term until September 2010 for attempted vandalism.

United States of America

On 12 June 2008, an Embassy official received a text message containing the words "Tomorrow at the latest. Otherwise we'll send a suicide bomber." A person who had threatened that there were bombs inside and outside the Embassy building was ruled out, as he had been sentenced for another crime.

A number of minor violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Sweden were also reported during this period. These incidents included trespass on embassy premises, low-level threats, petty thefts and burglaries, and some cases of harassment of visitors to missions. There were also a couple of cases involving various kinds of graffiti on embassy premises and some minor damage to embassy property.

24. **Belgium** (11 May 2010) reported that no security incidents took place at Belgian diplomatic offices abroad in 2009 and submitted a table summarizing the burglaries/thefts that occurred at diplomatic missions of inter alia, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine and Yemen in Belgium in 2009:

List of burglaries/thefts reported to Protocol for 2009

Country	*Type of Mission*	*Type of Crime*	*Date of crime*
Albania	NATO	Theft from vehicle (official)	21/04/2009
Albania	NATO	Attempted burglary (residence of staff member)	19/01/2009
Albania	NATO	Theft from vehicle (official)	03/06/2009
Albania	Embassy	Theft of ambassador's vehicle (official)	22/06/2009
Azerbaijan	Embassy	Burglary (embassy)	24/07/2009
Bulgaria	European Union	Burglary (official residence)	04/07/2009
Bulgaria	Embassy	Attempted theft from vehicle (official)	14/03/2009
Bulgaria	Embassy	Attempted theft from vehicle (official)	04/03/2009
China	European Union	Burglary (diplomatic residence)	No report
China	European Union	Theft of diplomatic bag	No report
China	European Union	Theft of diplomatic bag	No report
Côte d'Ivoire	Embassy	Burglary (embassy)	16/02/2009
Denmark	European Union	Assault of a diplomat and theft of personal effects	26/01/2009
Greece	European Union	Burglary (diplomatic residence)	03/08/2009
Greece	European Union	Burglary (official residence)	01/01/2009
Guinea-Bissau	Embassy	Burglary (embassy)	16/02/2009
Haiti	Embassy	Theft of vehicle (official)	02/10/2009
India	Embassy	Attempted burglary in diplomatic residence	16/03/2009
Jordan	Embassy	Theft from vehicle (official)	12/11/2009
Kyrgyzstan	Embassy	Theft of diplomatic bag	28/09/2009
Oman	Embassy	Burglary (diplomatic residence)	14/05/2009
Qatar	Embassy	Theft of the bag of the ambassador's wife	17/09/2009
Russian Federation	NATO	Burglary (diplomatic residence)	26/04/2009
Russian Federation	European Union	Burglary (diplomatic residence)	27/12/2009
Saudi Arabia	Embassy	Burglary (diplomatic residence)	27/12/2009
Slovakia	Embassy	Assault of a diplomat and theft of bag	05/10/2009

List of burglaries/thefts reported to Protocol for 2009

Country	*Type of Mission*	*Type of Crime*	*Date of crime*
Sri Lanka	Embassy	Theft of diplomatic bag	22/05/2009
Switzerland	Embassy	Burglary (embassy)	07/12/2009
Switzerland	Embassy	Burglary (embassy)	15/08/2009
Thailand	Embassy	Burglary (ambassador's residence)	24/12/2009
Ukraine	European Union	Attempted theft from vehicle (official)	17/02/2009
Ukraine	European Union	Attempted theft from vehicle (official)	02/03/2009
Yemen	Embassy	Burglary (embassy)	24/02/2009

25. The **Czech Republic** (12 May 2010) referred to incidents involving diplomatic missions and diplomatic staff in Iraq as well as to incidents involving the Embassy of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Swedish Embassy and the Greek Embassy, and a member of the diplomatic staff of the Austrian Embassy in the Czech Republic (since 2009):

> Regarding the violations of the protection, security and safety of the Czech diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Iraq reported on the recent successful attacks on certain diplomatic missions in Iraq and the non-standard treatment frequently experienced by diplomatic staff in Iraq, including the Czech diplomats, in particular at checkpoints and in connection with access to the Baghdad International Airport. The Czech Republic nevertheless welcomes the efforts of the Iraqi Government to facilitate the work and movement of diplomats in the country and calls for further strengthening of cooperation in the area of the security and safety of diplomatic missions and diplomatic staff.
>
> The violations recorded in the Czech Republic since 2009 include breaking and entering into the premises of the Macedonian Embassy and the Swedish Embassy, breaking and entering into an apartment of a member of the diplomatic staff of the Austrian Embassy, and a fire in the garden of the Greek Embassy which, according to available information, was set intentionally. The above-stated crimes are currently being investigated by the Czech police. The embassies concerned, in cooperation with the police, have responded by reinforcing and upgrading their security measures.

26. The **Holy See** (15 May 2010) reported incidents involving **Apostolic Nunciatures** in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (2009) and Angola (2010):

> 1. **Apostolic Nunciature in Angola — armed burglary**: On 19 April 2010, three men armed with a machine gun and a pistol entered the territory of the Apostolic Nunciature under the pretext of handing over an important document. The chargé d'affaires a.i. was threatened and instructed to surrender and hand over cash and valuables inside the house. A formal complaint was filed to the local diplomatic police; details of the inquiry are not yet available.

2. **Apostolic Nunciature in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela — tear-gas bombs inside the compound**: On 19 January 2009, at 5.32 a.m., some people identified as belonging to a group called "*La Piedrita 23 de Enero*" launched five tear-gas bombs from the road. The toxic smoke entered inside the building and caused some light respiratory symptoms in the personnel. The explosive devices were made in a factory that supplies items to the security forces. The perpetrators of this act of vandalism left a leaflet containing a message. The Nunciature formally informed the Ministry of External Affairs through a note verbale, decrying this act of violence and asking for adequate measures to protect the persons and premises of the diplomatic mission.

27. **Burkina Faso** (27 October 2008 and 31 July 2009), the **Plurinational State of Bolivia** (11 July 2009), the **Philippines** (22 April 2010), **Portugal** (26 April 2010) and **Qatar** (7 May 2010) reported that there had been no violations on their respective territories during the reporting period.

III. Views expressed by States pursuant to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 63/126

28. **Australia** (10 December 2008) expressed the following views:

> When an incident occurs involving diplomatic staff or accredited dependents, it is normal procedure for police to require a formal witness statement. This necessitates a request for a specific waiver of immunity under article 32 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations; this statement is taken to facilitate the gathering of evidence and the possible apprehension and prosecution of an offender. The cooperation of diplomatic missions is often indispensable to a successful judicial process.
>
> The Australian Government takes the view that, unless there is an identified specific threat, permanent or static guards at diplomatic premises are neither necessary nor an appropriate means of providing protective security for diplomatic premises in Australia.

29. **Portugal** (26 April 2010) expressed the following view:

> Concerning paragraph 12, the Portuguese Public Security Police considers that the measures being adopted nationally have proved effective. Thus, there is currently no need to make any changes to those measures.

30. **Burkina Faso** (27 October 2008 and 31 July 2009), the **Plurinational State of Bolivia** (11 July 2009), **Jordan** (16 July 2009), **Yemen** (18 August 2009), the **Philippines** (22 April 2010) and **Qatar** (7 May 2010) reported on the measures taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations on their respective territories.[4]

[4] For the relevant parts of the reports see the website of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly (www.un.org/ga/sixth): sixty-fifth session; "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives"; full texts of the replies.

IV. Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as at 10 June 2010

31. Each instrument listed below is represented in tables 1 and 2 by the letter shown on the left in the list.

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964, in accordance with article 51);

B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964, in accordance with article VI);

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964);

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967, in accordance with article 77);

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967);

F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967);

G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973 (adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973; entered into force on 20 February 1977).

Table 1

Total participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Signature, succession to signature						
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
60	18	29	48	19	38	25
Ratification, accession or succession						
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
186	51	66	172	39	48	172

Table 2
Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

	Signature, succession to signature							*Ratification, accession or succession*						
State	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
Afghanistan								A						G
Albania	A							A			D			G
Algeria								A			D			G
Andorra								A			D			G
Angola								A			D			
Antigua and Barbuda											D			G
Argentina	A	B		D		F		A	B		D			G
Armenia								A			D			G
Australia	A			D			G	A		C	D		F	G
Austria	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Azerbaijan								A			D			G
Bahamas								A		C	D			G
Bahrain								A			D			G
Bangladesh								A			D			G
Barbados								A			D			G
Belarus	A						G	A			D			G
Belgium	A		C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Belize								A			D			G
Benin				D		F		A			D			G
Bhutan								A			D			G
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)				D				A			D			G
Bosnia and Herzegovina					E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Botswana								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Brazil	A			D	E			A			D			G
Bulgaria	A						G	A		C	D	E	F	G
Burkina Faso				D		F		A			D		F	G
Burundi								A						G
Cambodia								A	B	C	D			G
Cameroon				D	E	F		A			D			G
Canada	A						G	A			D			G
Cape Verde								A			D			G
Central African Republic	A	B	C	D		F		A	B	C				G
Chad								A						
Chile	A			D		F		A			D			G
China								A			D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
Colombia	A		C	D	E	F		A			D			G
Comoros								A						G
Congo				D	E	F		A						
Cook Islands														
Costa Rica	A			D				A		C	D			G
Côte d'Ivoire				D		F		A						G
Croatia								A			D			G
Cuba	A			D				A			D			G
Cyprus								A			D			G
Czech Republic								A			D			G
Democratic People's Republic of Korea								A			D			G
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Denmark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Djibouti								A			D			G
Dominica								A		C	D			G
Dominican Republic	A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ecuador	A		C	D			G	A		C	D			G
Egypt								A	B		D	E		G
El Salvador								A			D			G
Equatorial Guinea								A			D			G
Eritrea								A			D			
Estonia								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ethiopia								A						G
Fiji								A		C	D			G
Finland	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
France	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Gabon				D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Gambia														
Georgia								A			D			G
Germany	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ghana	A	B	C	D	E	F		A			D	E		G
Greece	A							A			D			G
Grenada								A			D			G
Guatemala	A						G	A			D			G
Guinea								A	B	C	D			G
Guinea-Bissau								A						G
Guyana								A			D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
Haiti								A			D			G
Holy See	A			D				A			D			
Honduras								A			D			G
Hungary	A						G	A		C	D		F	G
Iceland							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
India								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Indonesia								A	B		D	E		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A	B	C	D				A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Iraq	A	B	C					A	B	C	D	E		G
Ireland	A		C	D		F		A			D			G
Israel	A		C	D				A						G
Italy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Jamaica								A			D			G
Japan	A		C					A		C	D		F	G
Jordan								A			D			G
Kazakhstan								A			D			G
Kenya								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Kiribati								A			D			G
Kuwait				D	E	F		A		C	D			G
Kyrgyzstan								A			D			G
Lao People's Democratic Republic								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Latvia								A			D			G
Lebanon	A	B	C	D		F		A			D			G
Lesotho								A			D			G
Liberia	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya								A	B		D			G
Liechtenstein	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Lithuania								A			D			G
Luxembourg	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Madagascar								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Malawi								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Malaysia								A	B	C	D			G
Maldives								A			D			G
Mali								A			D			G
Malta								A		C	D			G
Marshall Islands								A			D			G
Mauritania								A			D			G
Mauritius								A		C	D		F	G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
Mexico	A			D				A			D		F	G
Micronesia (Federated States of)								A			D			G
Monaco								A			D			G
Mongolia							G	A			D			G
Montenegro						F	F	A	B	C	D			G
Morocco								A	B		D	E		G
Mozambique								A			D			G
Myanmar								A	B		D			G
Namibia								A			D			
Nauru								A						G
Nepal								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Netherlands								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
New Zealand	A		C					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Nicaragua							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Niger				D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Nigeria	A							A			D			
Niue														G
Norway	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Oman								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Pakistan	A							A		C	D		F	G
Palau														G
Panama	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Papua New Guinea								A			D			G
Paraguay							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Peru				D		F		A			D		F	G
Philippines	A	B	C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Poland	A			D			G	A			D			G
Portugal								A			D			G
Qatar								A			D			G
Republic of Korea	A	B	C					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Republic of Moldova								A			D			G
Romania	A						G	A		C	D		F	G
Russian Federation	A						G	A			D			G
Rwanda							G	A			D			G
Saint Kitts and Nevis														G
Saint Lucia								A			D			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines								A			D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
Samoa								A			D			
San Marino	A							A						
Sao Tome and Principe								A			D			G
Saudi Arabia								A			D			G
Senegal	A	B						A			D	E	F	G
Serbia					E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Seychelles								A		C	D		F	G
Sierra Leone								A						G
Singapore								A			D			G
Slovakia								A		C	D		F	G
Slovenia								A		C	D			G
Solomon Islands														
Somalia								A			D			
South Africa	A							A			D			G
Spain								A			D			G
Sri Lanka	A							A	B	C	D			G
Sudan								A			D			G
Suriname								A	B	C	D	E	F	
Swaziland								A						G
Sweden	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Switzerland	A		C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Syrian Arab Republic								A			D			G
Tajikistan								A			D			G
Thailand	A	B						A	B		D	E		G
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia								A	B	C	D			G
Timor-Leste								A			D			
Togo								A			D			G
Tonga								A			D			G
Trinidad and Tobago								A			D			G
Tunisia							G	A	B		D	E		G
Turkey								A			D			G
Turkmenistan								A			D			G
Tuvalu								A			D			
Uganda								A						G
Ukraine	A						G	A			D			G
United Arab Emirates								A			D			G
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	A		C	D		F	G	A		C	D		F	G

	Signature, succession to signature							*Ratification, accession or succession*						
State	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
United Republic of Tanzania	A	B	C					A	B	C	D			
United States of America	A		C	D			G	A		C	D			G
Uruguay	A			D		F		A			D			G
Uzbekistan								A			D			G
Vanuatu											D			
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A			D				A			D			G
Viet Nam								A			D			G
Yemen								A			D			G
Zambia								A						
Zimbabwe								A			D			